



Expel Russia from Germany

AFL Chief Backs Disarmament Program

Washington.—AFL President William Green called for the United Nations to expel Soviet Russia because she "has forfeited all pretensions to the respect of peace-loving people everywhere."

Mr. Green said the AFL fully endorses the disarmament program proposed to the UN General Assembly meeting in Paris by the United States, England, France and other free nations.

Speaking over American Broadcasting Company network (ABC), Mr. Green said:

"With bitter sarcasm, Soviet Delegate Vishinsky derided the olive branch of the free nations as 'laughable.'"

He said the record shows that the Communists have voted over UN moves to make world peace secure. He listed some:

Blocking negotiation of peace treaties with Germany and Austria.

Keeping Italy out of the UN.

Following obstructive policies which have the affairs of Western Europe still in a state of unnecessary upheaval more than 6 years after V-E day.

"The time for decisive action is at hand," Mr. Green said. "If Soviet Russia willfully refuses to go along with a fully safeguarded disarmament program, let her be expelled from the United Nations."

Following is the text of Mr. Green's remarks:

"The American Federation of Labor fully endorses the disarmament program proposed to the UN General Assembly by the United States, England, France and other free nations."

"In our opinion, this disarmament plan offers a complete and practical approach to world peace and security. Its rejection, on the other hand, leaves the way to war and world bankruptcy."

"Soviet Russia has forfeited all pretensions to the respect of peace-loving people everywhere by its response to the disarmament proposal. With bitter sarcasm, Soviet Delegate Vishinsky derided the olive branch of the free nations as 'laughable.'"

"This development is shocking. The time has come to face up to the realities of the situation. What good purpose can be served by continuing to accept Soviet Russia and her satellites as members in good standing of the United Nations?"

"The obvious fact is that the Soviet bloc is not united in purpose or practice with the other nations in the UN."

"The record proves that the Communists have voted every UN move to make world peace secure. The peaceful objectives of the UN have been negated at every turn by Soviet Russia."

"Following the last world war, the vicious forces of nationalism and powers demobilized. But Soviet Russia kept her armies intact and built up her military strength at the expense of the free world."

2 ARTICLES OFFERED

Washington.—As a service to the bona fide labor press, the American Federation of Labor will make available, upon request, two timely and important articles.

One is "Seventy Years of Service," by AFL Secretary-Treasurer George Meany, which traces the history of the AFL since its birth at Pittsburgh in November, 1881.

The other article is on the Taft-Hartley Act's flagrant unfairness to working people as proved by actual conduct in the past 4 years. This article is by one of the AFL's outstanding writers, Woll, J. A. Glenn and Herbert S. Thatcher. Any editor interested in securing these articles should write to the Secretary of the Federation, AFL Building, 601 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

MEANY ATTENDS ICFU SESSION

Brussels, Belgium.—AFL Secretary-Treasurer George Meany represented the American Federation of Labor at the regular meeting of the executive committee of the International Confederation of Free Unions (ICFU).

The committee heard reports on progress of the ICFU since the Milan, Italy, congress last July. Meany was elected a committee for the early part of 1952.

An accelerated pace. Before the war world could draw a peaceful line between the two major world powers. Now, however, the world is in a state of unnecessary upheaval because of the obstructive policies of Soviet Russia.

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U.S. Stalls On Rent Cuts

Failure Blasted By Woods

Washington.—Rent Stabilization Director T. H. Woods charged that "bureaucracy at its worst" is delaying the revival of rent controls in defense areas.

The so-called "Critical Areas Committee" has approved record of rents in only 48 areas where the number should be closer to 550. Mr. Woods said in a Columbus Broadcasting System interview.

He said he is going to ask Defense Mobilization Administrator Charles E. Wilson to "get some action."

The rent official said he would urge Mr. Wilson to order builders to stop all home construction in so-called "luxury" areas and to concentrate on "critical" locations until congestion in defense areas was relieved.

Mr. Woods angrily declared that the Critical Areas Defense Housing Committee had certified only 48 regions as critical in 3½ months. This is a necessary step before rent cuts can be imposed under the new controls law.

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Defense Centers Lack Housing, Lose Workers

Washington.—Government statistics revealed that thousands of men and women workers are leaving the big war production centers and going home because they cannot find adequate housing for themselves and their families.

The situation was disclosed in a United Press dispatch, published in major daily newspapers.

The report bore out a prediction by the AFL when it appealed to Congress for a realistic defense housing program.

Congress, however, disregarded the AFL warnings and passed a bill favorable to the big-money real estate interests.

The result is that there are no homes for defense workers where they are needed.

Defense housing is a problem to mobilization authorities and private builders right now, and it threatens to become worse as rearmament increases.

The big migration to defense centers that started after the outbreak of the Korean war in June 1950, swelled to a flood this spring and early summer.

Workers by the tens of thousands moved into Hartford, Conn.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Wichita, Kan.; Seattle, Wash.; Baltimore, Md.; Norfolk, Va.; Youngstown, Ohio; and other defense centers.

At San Diego, where the ranks of aircraft and shipyard workers have been swelled by a big influx of Navy families, private builders have started moving out of homes on their own and the government has planned 5,000 new housing units under the government program.

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NOTICE TO EDITORS

The Nov. 23 supplement issue of the "New York Times" has been omitted. The next regular issue will be Nov. 27.

Congress Dodged Facts to Tax Low Income Earners the Most

By ARTHUR A. ELDER

(Consultant to AFL Committee on Taxation, AFL Vice-President Matthew Well, chairman. One is a series of articles on how Congress put most of the burden on low-income wage earners.)

Early in 1951 President Truman announced that a \$10 billion tax increase was needed to meet the needs of governmental expenses and to check expenses.

In April, the following facts were made known to members of Congress: "People with incomes of \$8,000 a year or less are overburdened by the increasing cost of living and the present level of taxes."

"Surplus purchasing power exists in the income groups above \$4,500. The new tax bill must be directed at absorbing surplus purchasing power where it exists."

"If consumption of those who do not now consume enough to permit them to produce efficiently is cut, such cuts will also cut the defense effort."

Late in October 1951 the members of the 82d Congress approved a tax law that meant:

"A tax increase of \$446 million, or \$18 increase to each of the 193 million taxpayers with income above \$5,000 a year. These are the taxpayers who were earlier termed

"overburdened" since they were already paying more than \$3 billion in income taxes in addition to heavy state and local taxes."

"Surplus purchasing power of income groups above \$5,000 is not materially cut. A married couple with an income of \$100,000 will pay \$12,258 less than a single taxpayer with the same income. Single taxpayers and married couples in the lower income brackets will be paying considerably more in taxes. Many will pay more than they did when the higher rates were in effect during World War II. Married couples with income above \$5,000 will pay less."

"Consumption of millions of taxpayers with incomes below \$5,000 is still further cut by increased excise taxes piled on top of the income tax increase."

Your representatives and Senators in Congress dodged facts and principles completely in enacting the bill. They didn't vote either enough taxes or the right kind of taxes. Workers should remember these facts at election day, 1952.

All Maritime Workers Gain Ground on Pacific

By JOHN F. HENNING

San Francisco Correspondent

AFL New Service
San Francisco.—AFL maritime workers won a major victory over the worried Harry Bridges when the San Francisco waterfront with the remand to work 4 ships of the Isthmian Line despite previous threats it would not recognize the Isthmian contract for marine engineers.

Showdown on the tense waterfront struggle came when the Isthmian Line called for longshoremen following a contract ruling which would be visible CIO engineers' picket line to be lifted.

The dispute had its origin last June when the CIO engineers' union advised the AFL San Francisco that the Isthmian Line intended to strike the Isthmian Line ships independently, despite the fact that the Isthmian Line contracts covering sailors, firemen, and cooks, and claimed a majority of the engineers.

Charging that the strike was directed at the AFL bargaining rights, the Isthmian Line then signed a contract with the AFL Brotherhood of Marine Engineers as representing the overwhelming majority of engineers. An agreement was negotiated which is now before the Wage Stabilization Board for approval.

The CIO engineers' strike was not recognized as valid by Coast Guard Gulf longshoremen or seamen, and the full 40 ships of the Isthmian Line sailed without disturbance, their AFL crews being bona fide trade unionists.

When 5 Isthmian ships reached the West Coast, the striking CIO engineers' picket line was declared to be jurisdictional in character and not a picket line established to achieve better wages and working conditions.

With the removal of the picket line, the Bridges' International Longshoremen and Warehousemen Union pretended to see an "invisible" line which it refused to cross, declaring the Isthmian Line would not work the Isthmian ships with AFL men holding the engine jobs.

A new factor then entered the controversy, when the AFL International Longshoremen's Association charged that the San Francisco local whose members were willing and ready to work the AFL vessels. The ILA signed a contract with Isthmian to work the ships if necessary.

When the courts last week declared the CIO invisible line to be illegal, the Isthmian rushed to comply with the technical Isthmian call for the shoremen. The CIO engineers almost simultaneously announced their invisible line had completely vanished.

The ships resumed operation with AFL engineers still on the ships. Harry Lundberg, president of the Seafarers International Union and chief of the Sailors Union of the

Pacific, attributed the victory to AFL only on land and sea.

Lundberg charged that the strikers' union and faction-ridden San Francisco local of Bridges longshoremen, would have bolted the ILWU in the face of AFL Dockers working the Isthmian ships.

The Bridges longshore union is now an independent organization, having been expelled by the CIO in 1950 on charges of being under the control and domination of the Communist party.

Meanwhile, spokesmen for the ILA in San Francisco declared their organization is here to stay and will operate its local on the following principles:

(1) Full autonomy; (2) hiring hall for employment; (3) 6-hour day; (4) top wages and conditions in the longshore industry.

Textile Fights Order to 'Pen'

Washington.—The action of the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corp. in granting a \$12 million contract for the manufacture of one million wool blankets for army service to the prison-operated mill at the Federal Penitentiary at Terre Haute, Ind., was protested by AFL United Textile Workers America President Anthony Valente.

In a telegram to leading labor and defense officials in the United States government, as well as Senators and Congressmen in the New England states, Mr. Valente stated that "in view of mounting unemployment in New England textile mills that could use such defense orders, the action of the Quartermaster in failing to put the contract up for bids by free industry and labor, and instead granting the order directly to prison labor, is irresponsible, unjust and contrary to the best interests of the defense program."

The news of the order caused confusion among industrial and labor leaders in the textile industry, especially New England. Valente declared that this army program will deal a heavy blow to an area and especially to the thousands upon thousands of skilled textile workers who are at present unemployed and need the work.

In his telegram to the government and Congress, Valente urged that action be taken to "reopen this contract and have it placed with textile mills now slowed down by lack of work," and requested that he be notified of actions taken to rectify the situation.

Negotiations for the contract, it was reported, was completed in Boston by the Superintendent of the Federal Penitentiary at Terre Haute, Lester Farham who came to Boston to make the deal.

DONATE \$13,000

Philadelphia.—Gifts totaling \$13,000 were donated to the United Fund one day by Knit Goods Local 49, AFL International Ladies Garment Workers Union Local 1, and the AFL Laborers' District Council.

BARLEY TELLS AFL AUTO WORKERS THERE ARE 25 MILLION NEW VOTERS.—Cincinnati.—Vice President Albert W. Barkley is welcomed to AFL Automobile Workers 9th convention by Union President Lester Washburn. Mr. Barkley told union there are 25 million new voters since 1932.

NPA Warns Employers Obey Walsh-Healey Act

Washington.—The National Production Authority and Defense Production Administration put employers on notice that they must observe all provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act on government work. The law establishes minimum wage requirements, overtime compensation, child-labor rules, safety and health standards, and record-keeping requirements for work on contracts of \$10,000 or more.

NPA-DPA announced publication of a booklet on the law in its weekly "Defense Record."

Acting on AFL suggestions and guidance, the agencies have notified employers of violations and have requested compliance.

The summary of major provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act which affect virtually every manufacturer and supplier of defense materials has been issued by the Office of Small Business, National Production Authority.

Titled "Defense Production Act No. 15," its purpose is to alert businessmen to salient features of the act, and to point out how any doubts as to its coverage of particular operations may be resolved.

As a guide to participants in the expanding defense program, the summary points out that the prime contractor with a government contract of more than \$10,000 is not the only employer who must observe the Walsh-Healey Act.

"The businessman who holds a secondary contract," the pamphlet warns, "should be certain whether or not his employees are entitled to the statutory benefits."

"Contractors do not have to hazard a guess on this significant matter," the summary notes. "An inquiry should be addressed to the U. S. Labor Department's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, Washington 25, D. C. or one of the regional offices of these divisions."

In planning to bid or work on government contracts, the businessman whose employees are subject to the act needs to know whether or not the War of Labor has issued a minimum wage order which is applicable to his industry and his employees.

"If an employer works during any part of a day in the war work on a government contract which a minimum wage determination is in effect," the article warns, "the rate set by the department will apply to all his work for that workweek, unless his employer maintains records segregating his government work from his commercial work."

As of July 1, 1951, minimum wage determinations were in effect for 43 different industries as divergent as cotton shirts and pants, basic iron and steel, aircraft, paper bags, textiles, and fur.

"Businessmen would be well advised to keep abreast with the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division to communicate with their trade associations or to watch their trade publications to find out if any actions are

being taken with respect to their industries."

In the event of overtime compensation, it is pointed out, the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, like the Fair Labor Standards Act, sets no limit on the number of hours a worker may work by the day or week.

Both acts, however, require the payment of premium rates for overtime. And the difference in their application is summarized as follows:

"The overtime requirement of the Public Contracts Act provide for payment of not less than one and one-half times the employer's basic rate for all hours worked in excess of 8 in a day, or 40 in a week, whichever is the greater."

"In contrast, time and one-half an employer's regular rate under the Fair Labor Standards Act is required only for hours worked in excess of 40 in a workweek."

Contractors will be able to avoid unintentional violations of the Walsh-Healey Act if they remember that its provisions apply to an employee in any workweek during which he performs any work on a government contract let subject to the act. The employer who fails to comply, the pamphlet warns, is liable to the United States for liquidated damages in a sum equal to the amount of the wages underpaid.

Contractors are advised also to exercise care in complying with the child-labor provisions of the act. These prohibit the employment of boys under 16 on government contracts.

"Penalties for failure to comply can be costly," the article stresses. "Damage may be assessed amounting to \$10 a day for each day each minor is employed contrary to the child-labor provisions."

"Contractors can protect themselves by having on the file an age certificate for each minor, showing that he or she is at least the permissible age for employment contrary to the child-labor provisions."

"State age or work certificates may be obtained from state labor or educational departments or from local school officials."

Employers are urged to obtain from the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau under the act contains a definite stipulation that it will not be performed under the act unless the contractor is healthy and safe.

While compliance with local standards is a primary goal, compliance with the act's requirements, it is pointed out, every government contract let under the act contains a definite stipulation that it will not be performed under the act unless the contractor is healthy and safe.

Records of information required under the act is explained, need not be maintained for more than one year, but must be preserved for four years from the last date of entry. In addition, the employer has his employees can see a poster containing the act's various requirements.

The Facts on Labor Unity

The CIO is terrified of labor peace.

That is the only logical conclusion that can be drawn from the panicky reception the CIO has given AFL President William Green's simple proposal for prompt resumption of unity negotiations between the two organizations.

Naked fear is evident in CIO President Philip Murray's response that the AFL is trying to "gobble up" the CIO. When Mr. Murray asserted that the AFL craft unions were seeking to break up the CIO industrial unions he was merely resurrecting a dead cat. And when he concluded by publicly telling the AFL where to go, there was more rhyme than reason in his intemperate language.

The plain facts are these:

1. The AFL has proposed no "terms" for unity. A merger could be negotiated only on terms satisfactory to both sides.

2. The so-called issue of craft vs. industrial unionism was buried for all time as far back as 1937, in the first unity conferences, when the AFL conceded that mass production industries should be organized on industrial union lines. In all the negotiations that have ensued since then, never until now has there been any attempt to exhumate this corpse.

It may be that Mr. Murray has reason to fear a merger. But it is the kind of fear that stems from selfish pride. It is the kind of fear that ignores the broad interests of American workers as a whole, a blind fear that fails to weigh petty organizational prestige against the long-range welfare of our country.

We have no way of computing the exact membership of the CIO because it has never made public an audited membership report. Our best guess is that the CIO now has about 4 million dues-paid members. As against this, the AFL has a per capita tax-paid membership of over 8 million. From Mr. Murray's point of view, therefore, the CIO would become a drop of oil in a glass of water in a united organization. Such fears, however, are ridiculous. Oil and water don't mix. Trade unionists, whether they bear the CIO label or the AFL label, do. It is more than likely that the CIO unions would exercise more influence in a united organization than their present numerical strength would indicate.

But the times demand that all American trade unionists take a broader view of the problem. Today organized labor's stock stands at a low ebb in Congress and in the State Legislatures. The enemies of progress are not afraid of the divided labor movement. Almost any organization—the cotton growers, the cattle raisers, the veterans organizations and certainly the business associations—exercise far more influence over legislation than does organized labor, which speaks not only for its own members but for the nation's consumers.

Isn't it time that labor corrected this situation by uniting its forces in a single organization that would command respect in the high councils of our nation? Isn't it time that we consolidate our power to fight off the attempts of the Communists to subvert the labor forces of other free lands? Isn't it important that American labor should make its full power felt for world peace—a power that can only be wielded by a united labor movement?

The CIO is trying to dodge the responsibility for the lack of unity in American labor by charging that the AFL "torpedoed" the United Labor Policy Committee. That is a transparent alibi. The United Labor Policy Committee served its purpose. It accomplished a great deal of good in the emergency period that followed the Korean crisis. But it had no permanent roots. It had no power to act, except on a completely unanimous basis. And its last two meetings indicated that unanimity had flown out the window to be replaced by the veto.

In the words of the 70th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, there is no substitute for organic labor unity. There can be none. As the convention further stated, there is no reason whatsoever for continued disunity, no difference at all over organizational structure or basic policy.

The AFL therefore has asked the CIO to sit down together to negotiate a mutually satisfactory unity agreement. We do not see how they can refuse.



DIRECT UNION EDUCATION PROGRAMS.—Washington.—Dr. Arthur A. Elder, director AFL International Ladies' Garment Workers Union Leadership Training Institute, discusses the program of the school now in its second term with Miss Bess K. Roberts, assistant to John Connors, director AFL Workers Education Bureau, at annual meeting of union research and education directors.

Prepare Wage Cases Thoroughly For WSB, Unions Advised

Washington.—Local unions were advised to prepare their cases for wage increases thoroughly for presentation to the Wage Stabilization Board to hasten approval.

George Brown, research director for the AFL Plumbers Union now heading the staff of AFL members of the national WSB, explained procedures before WSB to the annual autumn meeting of directors of education and research for AFL unions.

He said that much can be done at the local union level in preparing cases for contract approval. He emphasized the importance of including all possible substantiating evidence for increases.

Besides WSB and defense economy problems, the education directors discussed how best to help union members acquire an understanding of and latest information about international relations, political action and other problems.

Representatives of organizations, agencies, and government departments concerned with international relations gave short, informal talks on services or materials available for labor groups.

Bob Repas of the American Friends Service Committee told of the committee's summer institutes conducted for trade unionists and described how the subject of international relations was handled.

To the comment by one or two of those present that their people were uninterested in world affairs, he replied that in these institutes that was the subject which elicited greatest interest.

Joseph Mire of the State, County, and Municipal Employees declared that in a swing around the country for his union he had discovered the same thing.

Wages Lag \$3 Billion

Milwaukee, Wis.—Nathan P. Feinsinger, chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board, said that "wages have lagged almost \$3 billion behind the cost of living" since the WSB was set up.

He said the salaries of "millions of workers" not protected by cost-of-living escalator contracts had fallen far behind the upward spiral of inflation.

He said escalator clauses in union contracts were not inflationary "because there is a four and one-half month lag" between the time increases are granted and the time the rise in the cost of living is noted. Mr. Feinsinger spoke at a regional WSB meeting at Marquette University.

Negroes Move To Industry

Washington.—Preliminary U. S. Census figures show that the negro population of the South migrated from the South to the industrial areas of the country during the 1940-50 decade.

From 1940 to 1950 the nonwhite population of the 13 Southern States, commonly known as "the South," was virtually at a standstill, showing a net gain of only 55,537. Seven of the 13 states showed declines.

During the same period the white population in those 13 states gained 4,433,354—nearly 100 times the gain shown by the negro population.

In that decade the nonwhite population of 8 major industrial states—California, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania—rose from 2,405,549 to 4,364,000, a gain of 1,958,451. And in that same decade the white population of those 8 states rose 7,587,052.

In other words, in the South the white population gained about 16 percent and the negro population gained a half of one percent.

But in the 8 industrial states the white population gained about 14 percent and the nonwhite population nearly 55 percent.

Of the 13 Southern States, 7 showed actual declines in nonwhite population. They were Mississippi with a drop of 57,000, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Texas.

Southern States showing a gain in negro population were Florida with 90,000 increase, Virginia with 75,000, North Carolina with 75,000, Louisiana, South Carolina and Tennessee.



PAPER MAKERS OFFER FILM.—Washington.—Still photographs from the sound film showing the story of the Brotherhood of Paper Makers attracted the interest of Joseph A. Dilonardo (left), chairman education committee New Jersey State Federation of Labor and president Plainfield, N. J., Central Labor Union, and William W. Robbins, director of research of Mr. Dilonardo's union, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The stills were shown at meeting of AFL union education directors.



STATE AND INTERNATIONAL UNION EDUCATION DIRECTORS.—Washington.—Miss Elizabeth Irwin, director of research Connecticut State Federation of Labor, and Theodore Brown, director of education and research AFL Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, make notes on workers' education program outlined by John Connors, director AFL Workers Education Bureau.

6 Vassar Girls to Visit Building Trades Sessions

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Six feminine students, majoring in economics, at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, will be duty seated as honorary pro tem delegates to the AFL Building and Construction Trades Council of Dutchess County.

Prof. Emily Brown of the Vassar faculty requested the council's cooperation to afford the economic-minded young women an opportunity to observe first hand the functions of labor delegates at council meetings.

President William Sorenson of the Building Trades Council stated that the students will attend 6 consecutive monthly meetings and will be granted the courtesy of the floor to have their questions pertaining to labor answered by the various delegates.

Musicians' Fund Finances 'Strollers' for Shut-Ins

New York.—A modern version of the strolling minstrels of medieval times has been devised by Local 802 of the AFL-American Federation of Musicians.

Through the local's Music Performance Trust Fund, started by James C. Petrillo, the federation's president, these troubadours—employed musicians who stromp through the city playing phonographs and base hiddles—journey as troupes to provide cheer to children in institutions and old folks in homes.

They wander through wards of Veterans Administration, city and state hospitals, filling requests that patients call out from their cots. They also go to schools and museums. Titled "strollers," they play "strictly from memory."

Last year, 3,728 musicians gave a total of 2,616 songs to the fund, said Jerry Alexander, chairman of the local's trust fund committee, reported. He placed the annual cost to the fund at \$98,000, exclusive of administrative expenses.

"A stroller gets \$15 for two hours in the afternoon to play at a private institution, \$20 for three evening hours," he said.

Besides "strollers," the fund pro-

vides full symphony orchestras under "name band" conductors who volunteer their services for such locales as the Kingsbridge Veterans Administration Hospital in the Bronx, the Home for Dependents on Welfare Island and the City Farm Colony on Staten Island.

Mr. Alexander said, "There are rewards in this work other than financial—like the girl in the Brooklyn Mental institution who never talked or moved until she heard a certain air played by some strollers and responded, or the former cantor in the Home of Old Israel, who moved his paralyzed arms for the first time in months to lead time to the music."

Samuel Suter, president of Local 802, explained that the union was "a melting pot of nationalities." Therefore, he said, "we send musicians who know Irish air to an Irish institution, ones who know Middle European folksongs and Jewish melodies to a Jewish home."

Just then a call came in from the House of St. Giles in Brooklyn. "Your strollers came again yesterday," a nurse said. "It's the best medicine for our children. They are making ash tracks for the strollers who have come weekly since 1947."

UNION LEADER ACTIVE IN EDUCATION HONORED.—Chicago.—Thomas J. Haggerty (second from left), Secretary-Treasurer Chicago Milk Drivers' Union 723, was guest at dinner honoring his services to labor, as a member of the Chicago Board of Education. Haggerty is member of the University of Illinois Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations. L. to R., Illinois State Federation of Labor President Reuben G. Soderstrom; Mr. Haggerty; Neil J. Lindehan, former member of Congress now Chicago Office of Price Stabilization director, and William A. Lee, president Chicago Federation of Labor.

JOHNSTON QUILTS

Washington.—Economic Stabilization Administrator Eric Johnston resigned his position effective Nov. 30. Mr. Johnston will return to his job as president of the Motion Picture Association of America.

In accepting his resignation, President Truman made no mention of a successor.

Green Backs Package Drive

Washington.—AFL President William Green told a Washington Community Chest-USA campaign luncheon that "organized labor endorses the one-package approach" to the many welfare drives for funds.

He said labor "hopes that eventually all social welfare agencies will come in a single drive in the national capital area."

Climaxing Labor Participation Day in the area Chest drive, Mr. Green said:

"The Community Chest is part of America's positive answer as a democratic society to the inhuman war on men's minds by communism. "Samuel Gompers, founder of the great federation of working men and women, preached the gospel of volunteerism. The essence of a free labor movement is collective action by free men joining together voluntarily. The same spirit is the basis of the Community Chest and the program it finances."

279 European Bosses Visit

New York.—Teams of European employers, totaling 279, arrived Nov. 18 for a 2-weeks visit in the United States to learn how it is possible to pay higher wages to workers and still sell goods at lower prices to consumers.

The visit is part of the Mutual Security Administration, incorporating the former Economic Cooperation Administration, drive to get a higher standard of living for Europe's millions of workers.

Members of the mission, many accompanied by their wives, went in small groups to Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Dayton and other industrial centers.

Union School Set for P.R.

Washington.—Final plans for opening a trade union school at the University of Puerto Rico, San Juan, P.R., will be submitted to the executive board of the Inter-American Regional Organization when it meets here Dec. 7.

Assistant Secretary Serafinio Romualdo of the Inter-American Regional Organization conferred with the director and staff of the labor relations institute of the University of Puerto Rico during his recent trip to Central and South America.

The school will operate under the joint sponsorship of the organization and university.

The course will run from Jan. 7 to mid-May 1952, with a maximum of 10 students. Enrollment have already been made by unionists in Cuba, Puerto Rico, British Honduras, Haiti, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Colombia.

During his trip Mr. Romualdo addressed a huge mass meeting of identified workers held at the Port Services Clubroom, Port-au-Prince, Haiti. 1,500 people were present. The affair was arranged by the IOFTU affiliates in Trinidad and Tobago.

N. J. FIRST

Newark, N. J.—The New Jersey State Federation of Labor believes it is the first state in the nation to obtain state law guarantees for public employee organize in unions of their own choice.

The AFL 70th convention noted that in 1951 "North Dakota became the first state to enact a law guaranteeing the right of employees of the state, and their local subdivisions, to join a union of their own choice."

Secretary-Treasurer Vincent J. Murphy of the New Jersey State AFL points out that in 1947 the state of New Jersey incorporated in its new constitution adopted in 1947—the provision that in 1951 "North Dakota became the first state to enact a law guaranteeing the right of employees of the state, and their local subdivisions, to join a union of their own choice."

"Persons in private employment shall have the right to organize collectively, persons in public employment shall have the right to organize, present to, and make known to the state, or any of its political subdivisions or agencies, their grievances and proposals through representatives of their own choosing."

Subscribe to your local Community Chest—it's a worthy cause.

AFL NEWS SERVICE

Washington, D. C.
Published Tuesday With Supplement on Friday

Entered as second-class mail September 30, 1951, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 1, 1951, providing for mailing of matter of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on June 1, 1951.

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of events of national and international importance, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

Distributed Free to Benefactor Labor Movement

Whole No. 2119 TUESDAY, NOV. 20, 1951 Vol. 41, No. 47

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"Were it not for the labor press, the labor movement would not be what it is today, and many men who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor."

SAMUEL GOMPERS
Founder and First President
American Federation of Labor

New Films Offered

Washington.—AFL union research and education director viewed new labor films during a 3-day meeting.

Among these were "Local 100," produced by the National Film Board of Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, and the Canadian Congress of Labor, and the Canadian National Catholic Synodates, in consultation with the Canadian Department of Labor; "Working Together—A Case History of Labor-Management Cooperation," produced by the Twentieth Century-Fox Film Company, and "Union Local," which the State Department has prepared for showing abroad.

Bernard Wiseman of the State Department's program division discussed this film and the reaction of the education directors to it.

Shown also was a film depicting how U. S. newsmen are distorted to serve the purposes of foreign propaganda.

A filmstrip entitled "It Happened in Dixie," which is being used extensively by the Kentucky State Federation of Education, Research and Education in situations where a National Labor Relations Board election is in prospect, was also shown.

Films for local union meetings may be obtained through the AFL Workers Education Bureau, 724 9th St. N.W., Washington, D. C.

Picks Union Shop Board

Key West, Fla.—President Truman appointed David L. Cole, Palerson, N. J., chairman of an emergency fact finding panel to hear the dispute between local 11 nonoperating broderbrotherhood and the nation's railroads over a union shop.

Other members are George E. Osborn, law professor at Stanford University, and Aaron Horvitz, New York labor arbiter.

George E. Leighty, president, Railway Labor Executives Association, said the union represents more than one million workers were pleased with Mr. Truman's action.

The 81st Congress authorized the negotiation of a union shop on the nation's railroads last Jan. 1.

TURKEYS IN GOOD SUPPLY

Washington.—With turkeys from a large crop available throughout December, the large birds are featured on the list of plentiful foods for the month from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The department earlier predicted a plentiful supply for Thanksgiving too.

Oranges and apples, which will also be available in generous quantities, are other featured items on the December list. Apples and processed orange juice are expected to reach markets in large volumes. Supplies of dried fruits will be ample.

CONGRESS VOTES LAW PER HOUR

Washington.—The 1st session of the 82d Congress passed better than one law for every hour it was in session.

The AFL-CIO Employment Employees Council reported that the Senate was in session 906 hours 46 minutes and passed 1,082 measures.

The House was in session 704 hours 41 minutes and passed 1,192 measures, working a little faster than the Senate. There were 1,132 bills reported to the Senate, 1,132 to the House. The Senate took 389 quorum calls in the House 108.

In the Senate there were 202 yes-and-no votes, in the House 126.

JOINS UCDS

New York.—The American Federation of Labor was admitted as a participating agency in the United Community Defense Services.

It was the 16th organization to be linked with the defense group, which is seeking to bring adequate health, welfare, and housing services to communities unduly congested through defense mobilization.

After 40 board members of the defense organization unanimously approved the AFL as a non-fund-raising participating agency, William Collins, Northeastern regional director for the federation, told the group that he believed the federation's 8,000,000 members would provide a real contribution to the defense services program.

"UNION MAID"



"Cigars—cigarettes—all union-made, gentlemen!"

Washington.—One of the new series of Union Maid cartoons distributed to AFL newspapers by AFL Weekly News Service.